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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 21.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Irish amendment was debated in the Heuse of Commonsyesterday. === Bismarck's explanation for returning the Lasker resolution is published. = Mr. Read, a Conservative, was elected to Parliament from Norfolk, West, Dr. Loewe, leader of the Progressists in Germany, has been stricken with apoplexy. = Sachem won a hurdle race at Sandown Park.

Congress,-in the Senate yesterday bills were reported adversely to provide for hearing and determining the claims of Georgia and for the relief of the Madison Female Institute, Richmond, Ky. bill was introduced to guard against delicits in the Treasury. ___ A bill was passed making an appropriation to provide arms for the militia, The Senate further debated the bill to provide for the issue of circulation to National banks. = The House adopted a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for information in Star Route cases not heretofore made public. — A bill was reported to forfeit the Oregon Central land grant. A resoultish was reported to the House

against the extradition of Senor Aguero. swept the South. Roosevelt bill giving the Mayor full power to appoint city officials, resolutions were introduced tariff in the New-Jersey Legislature. - A wire bridge at Apollo, Penn., broke. - The Iowa Senate passed a prohibition bill. - The Virginia Knights of Pythias were in convention. === The Baltimore Council, without a quorum, passed the new fire ordinance. ____ The bears still controlled the Chicago produce market, ____ At a meeting of Methodist ministers at Reading a scene was created

by a discussion of the Bibie.
CITY AND SUBURBAN,—The Frisia arrived yesterday, bringing the bodies of De Long and his companions. ____ Rugg, the negro, who escaped from the Queens County jail, was recaptured. - Coutroller Chapin was married. - Commissioner Thompson made a report on the cost of the new aqueduct. - About 1,000 cigar-makers struck. A meeting in support of high license was held in Brooklyn, - One of the men who robbed Luther Church was put on trial. - Miss Sarah Burr's will was admitted to probate. A report on insect rayages the Park was made. J. P. Bill h made a statement in his defence. - Dr. Peacock was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The principals in a prize-fight were arrested; The last of the construction plans was submitted to the Rapid Transit Commissioners, A lawyer who had been blackmailing women was arrested. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 86.18 cents. Stocks generally were dall, but there were some special movements and prices were higher; the

closing was feverish. THE WEATHER-TRIBUNE local observations in dicate colder, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 50°; lowest, 24°; average. 3834".

Yesterday was not a good day for Mr. Morrison and his tariff bill. Farmers from Ohio and Western Pennsylvania appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee, and not only protested against a reduction of daty on wool, but demanded an increase. This kind of talk must have reminded Mr. Morrison in a most unpleasant way of the promise to the woolgrowers in the last Ohio Democratic platform.

After a pursuit of several days, in which about all the male population of Long Island joined, the negro Rugg has been captured without other damage to the pursuers than one or two broken legs. Having now secured the murderous negro, this same male population in some way should be able to keep him from breaking jail again, even if they should have to surround the building with a guard night and day. The leakage in Brooklyn and other jails on Long Island has reached an appalling percentage.

The terrible wind-storms which are apt to visit the Southern Mississippi Valley every spring have begun again this year, and even earlier than was feared. April or May is about the time they commonly appear in that part of the country. The storm which has just swept across Georgia and Alabama dealt more than usual death and destruction, because its course was longer and broader than usual. A new point of safety which experience has shown to be valuable in connection with these storms is to take refuge in the corner of the house which is presented directly toward the coming

Prince Bismark's reasons for sending back the Lasker resolution to Congress is what it was

supposed to be. He disliked the commendation of "the object and effect of Herr Lasker's political activity," saying that the opinion is one which events in Germany do not justify; and he did not ask the Emperor's permission to lay the resolution before the Reichstag because he would have been obliged officially to advocate an opinion which he cannot accept as correct. This is not a palatable explanation; but it is one that must be much more distasteful to the German Parliament than to the American Con-

Another exciting scene occurred in the British family quarrel among the Irish members. Mr. John O'Connor bitterly attacked Mr. Parnell and his amendment to the Queen's address con-Irish Nationalists more. His arraignment of Mr. leader of inconsistency in not condemning the outrages perperated by his own followers, and then in posing as a censor of illegality and intimidation as soon as the Orangemen failed to maintain order. Mr. Parnell's double attitude has never been more pitilessly exposed. No wonder sullen silence.

No disinterested person will differ from Mayor Low as to the advisability of a change in the law relating to the Kings County Inebriate's Home. It is maintained at public expense, but is under no supervisory control or responsibility to the city or county authorities. The trustees originally named by the Legislature elect their own successors, and are thus a self-perpetuating body. An institution conducted in such an irresponsible manuer ought to be a fit subject for investigation. But it would be more in order for the Legislature to change the law, and abolish the Board of Trustees. The city should have control over the expenditure of its money, and thus could be best accomplished by giving the Mayor the power to appoint the Superintendent of the Home.

The decision of Surrogate Rollins admitting to probate the will of Miss Sarah Burr is of much interest just at this time, when there is before the Legislature a bill to allow any one to prove his will and his sanity in the Probate in the terrible crises of a memorable voyage Court before his death. This maiden lady of eighty-seven left over a million to charity, having no relatives much nearer than fourteenth consins. She was eccentric in many things, but made no mistake in money matters. The Surrogate holds that there was no evidence to show that Miss Burr was not entirely capable of making a will, as was claimed by the greatgrandchildren of her grandparents. The contest was simply the efforts of hungry relations to get what the testator did not intend they should have. The point is, therefore, that if the bill referred to had been a law, Miss Burr could have challenged her relations to doubt her sanity if they dured, and then could have died in peace.

The Aqueduct Commission would make more progress with its work if it were to proceed independently of the Public Works Department. It has taken Commissioner Thompson several months to comply with a resolution calling for duties of the Department of Agriculture. === A | the new aqueduct. On August 8, 1883, he pre- | the return of the document has not been effected voirs, including cost of land and aqueduct." He then estimated that the dam would cost \$4,000,000 and the aqueduct \$10,460,940making a total of \$14,460,940. The Commis-In answer to that request Mr. Thompson now pay in a Leisenring coal mine. - A cyclone | Chief Engineer Church estimates that the dam, | regard and treat him as the accredited agent The Assembly passed the including the land, will cost \$6,312,000- and intermediary with and for his own Governmaking a total of \$21,976,308, an increase of will be between one and two million dollars. Altogether, according to the latest figures, the work to be undertaken by the Commission, if about \$25,000,000. But the dam, if ever begun, will probably add several millions more to the

THE PROGRESS OF THE ROOSEVELT BILL. The Assembly has had respect for the plainly expressed public sentiment of the metropolis. Yesterday the bill giving the Mayor the control of his appointments passed that done, from the time when Francis the First body by a substantial majority. From its in- refused to receive Cardinal Pole because he ception the measure has encountered a vigorous was the personal enemy of the King's ally and persistent opposition. The Aldermen, Henry of England, to the present time. But yearning to retain their power of confirmation, nothing has been heard of any charges against have been numerously represented at Albany. A strong lobby was hard at work to voted to his duties, and if he has any fault in "beat the bill." But the majority stood the eyes of German officials it must be the firm, and many of the most influential peculiar one of looking too faithfully after his Democratic members acted with them. The result is gratifying. It will cheer every man in this city who believes that to clothe the Mayor with great power and responsibility is to improve our local government which by common consent so sorely needs improving.

The Assembly has done its duty. Now for the Senate. The arguments in favor of the bill are unanswerable. The bill calls for a wholesome practical reform. We doubt not that a majority of the Senators will meet the best expectations of the people by concurring in the action of the Assembly.

DE LONG'S FATE. The closing scene in one of the most melancholy episodes of Arctic exploration is to be enacted this week. In July, 1879, the Jeannette sailed from San Francisco on her illstarred voyage. To-day all that is mortal of her heroic commander and his companions in the last agonizing march across the Lena delta lies in an American port awaiting the meagre offices of Christian burial and the barren honor of a public reception and naval ceremonials. The long quest is ended now: the hopeful, stirring cruise northward through Behring Strait to the edge of the ice; the hopeless, wearisome and monotonous drift with the pack for twenty months; the desperate retreat across the ice and the open sea to the Siberian settlements; the forlorn and tragic march southward ending in starvation and death; the scouring of the delta by survivors and rescuers and the funeral march of 6,000 miles from Yakutsk to Hamburg and thence across seas to New-York. The last link in this chain of luckless adventure ends here-in the city where De Long was born forty years ago. And what is the outcome of these exhausting labors, these heart-rending sufferings? What has been added to the circuit of human knowledge? Merely this: that on the maps which De Long studied in boyhood at the Free Academy, and on the larger charts wherewith he planned voyages of exploration when he was in command of the school-ship in this harbor, three islands, two of them very

small, are now to be vaguely outlined. The Jeannette vovare was planned

oid-time navigators to turn their faces north- publication. By the Revised Statutes in order ward and to sail they knew not whither. It was to take out an American copyright it is necesa private enterprise with which the Navy as sary to register the title of the book with the the violence and height of the annual floods supposed to have only a nominal connection; Librarian of Congress before publication, and must be expected to increase. There can be no so that an official board examining the vessel to send two copies of the book to that officer security for the future, and the more thickly the and finding it not especially adapted for the within ten days after publication. Sec. great valleys are settled the more extensive will purposes of Arctic exploration, did not venture | 8 of the Dorsheimer bill allows a the destruction of property be from year to to remenstrate against the expedition. The foreign anthor to apply for a year, The problem must be faced sooner or ship was headed for an unexplored quarter of copyright here at any time within a year of the later, and the earlier it is taken in hand the the Arctic basin in the vague expectation that publication abroad. Will it be a sufficient com- quicker will a remedy for the evil be found. an ingenious geographer might be right in his pliance with the existing statute to transmit to Part to sit down stolidly under such devastaconjecture that Wrangell Land was another the Library of Congress two copies of the for-Greenland, and with the desperate resolve on eign edition, or does the law mean that another of business capacity nor of common sense.. Parliament yesterday. This time it was a the part of her commander to winter in the edition must be printed here in order to constiopen pack, if there were no alternative, and to tute American publication? The latter suppodrift with the current toward the Pole. Private enterprise having exhausted itself in equipping in this bill, only a little disguised, the objecdemning the Government's Irish policy; not one ship in place of two for this haphazard that he likes the Irish administration; he de- cruise, the nominal connection of the Govern- of his property unless he can sell it within a her fitness will have the effect of "unsexing" her, nounces it; but he dislikes the policy of the ment became a hard and vexations reality. The Corwin was sent twice toward Wrangell Island; Parnell was terrible. He accused the Irish the Rodgers was dispatched on her ill-fated voyage; the Alliance was ordered to Spitzbergen on a fantastic cruise; the expense of the delta searches and the transportation of the surviving members of the Jeannette's crew were assumed; and Lieutenants Harber and Schütze, sent out in the vague hope of effecting a rescue, the House cheered and the Parnellites sat in were ordered to bring back the bodies of the dead at the expense of the Government. Although not allowed any voice in shaping the course of the Jeannette or in revising the plans of her commander, the General Government has incurred an enormous bill of expenditures in consequence of this private enterprise. What renders this reflection peculiarly vexations is the fact that in its practical results the expedition has proved utterly barren.

The only useful purpose which this disastrous voyage has served is the study of heroic character which it has supplied. De Long was a man of noble traits, with a pure heart, an untainted life and an unswerving faith. He did not enter upon this cruise for any vainglerious purpose, but in a spirit of lofty enthusiasm for the extension of geographical and scientific knowledge. As an explorer he pursued his object with singleminded earnestness; as a commander he displayed constant solicitude for he comfort of his men, generous appreciation of the good qualities of his ass c stes, and firmness, organizing power and self-possession and retreat; and as a man he faced disappointment, bardship, danger and death with intrepidity and Christian resignation. De Long presents to day one of the purest and most inspiring types of character which the annual of the United States Navy have ever revealed. On this account his memory should be honored, even if the rash enterprise which he headed was a signal failure.

OUR MINISTER AT BEELIN.

Painful reports are in circulation regarding the treatment of the United States Minister at Berlin by the German Government. It is said that because of Mr. Sargent's efforts to procure the removal of the embargo upon American pork products, he has incurred the personal comity of Prince Bismarck, and that the latter has undertaken to show his ill-will by ignoring Mr. Sargent altogether, and communicating directly with the Government at Washington. This is scarcely credible, although in the matter a revised estimate of the cost of construction of of the Lasker resolutions it does appear that sented to the Commission an estimate "of the through Mr. Sargent. But it is scarcely credible entire cost of the Quaker Bridge Damand reser- that any sustained treatment of this kind should have occurred, because in such a case the Washington Government must have brought the facts before Congress, seeing that the action ascribed to Prince Bismarck would, sion made some change in the plans in regard if verified, be not simply a discourtesy to Mr. to the aqueduct and called for another estimate. Sargent but an insult to the United States. International comity requires that, when a says that the aqueduct, at what he states to be foreign ambassador has been received, the minimum prices, will cost \$15,664,308, and Government that receives him shall thenceforth \$7,515,368 over Mr. Thompson's last summer's his Government shall pass through his hands; estimate. But a reservoir and the Muscoot dam and any self-respecting power would instantly are to be built in addition, the cost of which and forcibly resent a slight put upon its am-

To ignore Mr. Sargent and to pass him over as alleged is not merely to humiliate; him it is the Quaker Bridge Dam is included, will cost to show gross and deliberate disrespect to the Government that appointed him, and whose honored and trusted agent he is. If Prince Bismarck has any charges to prefer against him, he knowshis remedy. It is the right of any Government to object to an ambassador of personal grounds, provided the objections be reasonable. The United States did this in the case of M. Catacazy, and it has been often Mr. Sargent. He appears to have been decountry's interests.

COPYRIGHT QUASTIONS. The extraordinary differences of opinion among authors, publishers and newspapers as to the meaning and probable effect of the International Copyright bill leave not much room to doubt that Mr. Dorsheimer's measure promises work for the courts. Mr. G. P. Lathrop, who has been urging the bill in Washington as a representative of the American Copyright League, is sure that the eighth section means one thing, and Mr. Conant, who has long represented Messrs. Harper & Brothers in the copyright agitation, seems to assume that it means another, Mr. Lethrop is apparently unaware of the bearing of Section 7 upon Section 8, Judge Tourgee asks for an amendment which to our mind would rain the whole project. Mr. Stedman shows that the ambiguities in the bill are so many that a series of lawsuits and Supreme Court judgments would be necessary to give effect to the intention of our legislators; and Mr. Stedman is the one contributor to the discussion who is entirely in the right. The difficulties ought to be settled before the bill is passed.

Mr. Dorsheimer's measure provides (Sec. 1) that the foreign author shall " have the sole liberty of printing, reprinting, publishing . . vending" his work in this country, subject to the limitations of this act; (Sec. 7) that no man voted the Republican ticket, she answered, foreigner shall be entitled to a copyright for "any book . . . which shall have been published in the United States before the au-"thor shall have become entitled to the rights, cratic ticket, she answered spunkily 'properties and privileges hereby granted ": (Sec. 8) that no foreigner shall be entitled to a copyright for any book published abroad "one "year before application has been made for a "copyright" under this act; (Sec. 9) that the foreign author taking out a copyright shall comply with all the provisions of our domestic copyright law "not inconsistent with this act," Other portions of the bill impose the condition of reciprocity on the part of foreign countries. and extend the protection of the act to plays, musical compositions and maps, but not to engravings, designs, photographs, etc. The most serious complaint against the

sition is Mr. Conant's, and if he is right we have tionable time-clause which deprives an author the contrary, Sec. 8 is extremely liberal to upon masculine avocations. the foreigner; that he can comply with the Revised Statutes by importing a few copies of the foreign edition of his book, and that he has a foreigner can obtain a copyright within a year only on the condition that his book has not been pirated in the meantime. If an unscrupulous publisher can get out a reprint before an international copyright is secured, the author's control over his property is gone forever. The contingency is by no means a remote one. Early sheets can by accident, such as the breaking down of a mail steamer, which happens almost every winter. It cannot have been the intention of the framers of the bill to leave such a hole as this.

As for Judge Tourgee's complaint that "under the proposed law an author might apply for copyright, and by importing the printed sheets 'and covers separately, make 'publication' here," that seems to us no objection. Any author can do that now. If Judge Tourgee | meant to break it up in any event. sees fit to manufacture his books in England and import them, bound or unbound, there is nothing in the existing copyright law to interfere with his doing so. But the tariff makes less than the question of civilization, and that is a such a course unprofitable, and the tariff will without one. The objection that the Dors- mams to do, much has been done. Despute the pessimpiratically reprinting an English book in that all but the lowest strata of society are much beimer bill will not prevent a publisher from some other country and then circulating it here is not pertinent. Of course the Dorsheimer bill does not undertake to protect the authors now is the expansion of popular wants through the of one foreign country against pillage by the Invention of popular conveniences. As life becomes booksellers of another foreign country. If an English author can be pirated in Canada, what has the United States Congress to do with that? all which our grandfathers could not obtain at any We can only forbid pillage by our own citizens. The circulation of piratical publications has predecessors dreamed of, and the deprivation of in the United States (that is, when there is an American copyright in them) is already prohibited by statute. Judge Tourgee would have all foreign editions of a copyrighted book, even by the author's consent, absolutely prohibited, so that an English work to be circulated at all in this country must be reprinted here, and the original wholly excluded. This regulation would make it impossible for Americans to secure choice copies of valuable works. no matter at what price. In the case of scientific books this might be a serious wrong. For example, the American reprint of "The Encyclopædia Britannica," corrupted as it is with errors and other defects, would hold the market by the forcible exclusion of the original.

PAYING THE HARBOR MASTERS.

The Mayor's Cabinet has expressed disapproval of the bill now pending in the Legislature to compensate the Harbor Masters for providing suitable accommodations for canal berths on the water-front. The Act of 1883 provided a proper compensation for such officers instead of illegal fees collected theretofore from commerce, and though it provided also for a new lot of officers to succeed the old board, the latter have continued in office upon the best legal opinion that they should do so until their successors are appointed. The Legislature should do justice to the Harbor Masters; the work has been done by them and they are entitled to compensation. Merchants and ship-owners were glad to get their services.

The legislation of last session was a blunder, and had it not been for the stand taken by the Harbor Masters, shipping men would have found "confusion worse confounded" at this port. No one is to blame for this but those who mismanaged the matter at Albany. There have been annoyance, expense and confusion connected with this Harbor Master question simply because its status has not been established, especially since the collection of fees was declared unconstitutional. Then for years the shipping interests rather than lose the services of the Harbor Masters agreed to pay the fees notwithstanding the unconstitutionality of the law, for they declared that the office was necessary and could not be abolished without endangering the interests of commerce. When the Dock Commissioners provided by a resolution for the appointment of "dock-masters" with instructions for them to perform the duties of Harbor Masters the shipping people entered a protest against any interference by the Dock Department. What the ship-owners demand is that the office be made a salaried one, that only qualified men be appointed as Harbor Masters, and that they be kept in office during good behavior. They desire to leave the selection of the officers to the Chamber of Commerce, so that it may be free from politics, and be made in a fact a commercial office. If the office is put on a purely business basis few complaints will be

A SOUND POLITICAL CREED. Mrs. Violet Keeling, colored, made a confession of her political faith before the Danville riot investigating committee, and a very sensible and sound creed it turned out to be. Mrs. Keeling is a Republican, and will have nothing to do with colored Democrats. She says she "don't hunt that sort," and she does not let them come in her house. She says: "I tink of a colored man votes the Democratic ticket he already sold hisself." Asked what she thought when a white

"I tink be's a man wot's got sense and knows wot he's doin." And when asked what she would do if her husband voted the Demo-"I'll just tell you wot-I would "just pack up my cloes and go to my fadder-if I didnt hab no fadder I'd just go to work for "twenty-five cents a week to support my own "sef." Mrs. Keeling, in reply to a question as to the reason of her prejudice against the Democrats, said: "I tink dat if a colored person " votes de Democrat ticket he won't have no " privileges, and if he votes de oder he will have doubtless cost some money, it cannot be doubted that they would more than repay for themselves in the first five years, and that they would at once enhance the value of real estate in the neighboring low-lying regions. Such

same spirit of reckless adventure which led the old-time navigators to turn their faces north-

We are glad to see that Mrs. Miller has been given her certificate as captain of a steamboat, having passed her examination well. And we are not at all afraid that this recognition of her right to engage in an occupation for which she has proved certain time. Mr. Lathrop says that on or of opening the door for a dreadful feminine raid

It is said that there is little probability that Congress will stop the coinage of silver dollars. We wish somebody would undertake to explain the whole year to do it in. But Mr. Lathrop has reluctance of Congress to put an end to this misoverlooked the limitation placed upon this priv- chievons operation. It is certain that the Amerillege by Sec. 7. Under that clause the can people do not want the standard dollars. It is certain that their continued comage is driving the country slowly but steadily toward a single silver standard. It is certain that if we are driven to a single silver standard our commerce, our finances and our international standing will be seriously injured. It is certain that the advocates of bimetallism can have no interest in a process which if maintained must render bimetallism impossible. It is certain that nothing can prevent the debasebe surreptitiously obtained, or the arrival of ment of the currency if this process is not susthe application for copyright may be delayed pended. Yet Congress appears positively afraid to take a step which is most urgently demanded in the name of every National interest. Can it be possible that our Senators and Representatives do not yet understand this question enough to deal with it?

The Danville Democrats say that they did not form a predetermination to break up the proposed colored Republican procession, but they admit that if it had been held "there would have been a colliion." That is to say, they did not agree to break it up, because no agreement was necessary. But they

Professor Adler says truly that the question of elevating the laboring classes is one of great difficulty and complexity. It is so; for it is neither more nor matter of time and patience, and a multitude of protect American manufacturers just as well | influences and agencies. But the elevation of the under an international copyright law as it does | masses is always proceeding, and while much reism of the present day it is a demonstrable fact petier off than ever before. The decent poverty of to-day includes comforts unattainable by the wellto-do a century age. One potent cause of complaint more complex the condition of the poor is improved steadily. Society furnishes many comforts open to price. Man to-day demands more luxuries than what they would have considered superfluities makes him wretched. Even the poorest now live as well as the masses formerly did, and the masses ive better than the rich formerly did. This is too seldom remembered by those who lament over social graevances. Of course it does not affect the necessity for active reform, but it tends to show that natural causes are really working constantly toward a solution of these problems.

TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 85, containing nine of Miss Maria Parloa's lectures on cooking, with practical emonstrations, is having an excellent sale. The first edition has been rapidly taken, and a second edition has become necessary. These kitchen lessons have an educational value which is readily appreciated by sensible housekeepers and practical

"Sacrifice everything to force," was the advice a college professor once gave a student who went to him for hints toward the formation of a literary style. The advice is recalled on reading in a the sake of argument that Frank is an ass, and a wild one at that, it certainly is too much to claim, on

data which must necessarily be inadequate, that ne is the original of that sort in Iowa. were fighters before Agamemnon," and doubtless in his native State there were asses that antedated Hatton. A statement is never helped by extravagance or by hasty generalization. We are no admirer of Mr. Hatton, but we purpose to give him | weight it would answer the purpose better.

When Mr. Morrison gets his head clear enough to nake his tariff bill grammatically intelligible, perhaps be will tell us why the public revenue ought o be increased. If he is not quite obfuscated, he knows that a moderate reduction of duties generally is certain to increase importations and so to swell the revenue. Do we really need more revenue?

"Springes to catch woodcocks!" That is to say Democratic bils to pension thirty-day service in cert of the New-York Cherus Society. It prothe Creek and Seminole disturbances. The meaning | ceded on the programme Mendelssohn's music to "A of such legislation is too obvious, but the Democrats evidently think they have struck a political bonanza | the palm of popular favor, partly because of the it. That they are earning the gratitude of the claim agents is plain enough, but that they are doing anything for the people in creating a drain of one hundred millions or so from the Treasury, they will find it hard to demonstrate. The claim in their bill, moreover, which removes the disabilities, pieces because, of their vastly differfrom those who fought against the Union will ing characters. It was a noticeable fact, bebardly appeal favorably to the veterans who ventured their lives in its defence. It is, however, significant that the Democrats cannot even draw a work fatled to arouse any enthusiasm or even a consion bill without getting into it some evidence- | warm interest. The fault did not lie wholly with of that ingrained disloyalty which more than any | the music, for not with standing the sombreness of thing else has tended to keep them out of power | the subject which it handles and the seriousness of during the past twenty years.

PERSONAL.

The person in the suite of the Marquis of Lanslowne who has made the most decided impression on the Canadians is Lord Melgund. His lordship is about therty-five, handsome, and wears a gorgeous uniform. The only drop of bitterness in the cup of the Canadian belies is that he is married.

Congressman Horr of Michigan, who is regarded as one of the wittiest speakers in Congress, is short, ing became less satisfactory. In half a dozen infat and jolly. He prepares his speeches earefully in writing and then tears up the manuscript. His stumbling-block placed before them by the famous sentence that "the South had better raise more hogs and less hell." was ready for use two months before he had the opportunity to use it.

Washington correspondents note the sprinkling of gray in Congressman Cox's hair. Though one of the youngest members in appearance, he is fiftynine years of age and has been in Congress for a longer period than any Democratic member, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, only exceeds him on the Republican side in length of service,

The Canadians have begun to pick flaws in Lord Lansdowne, their new Governor-General. The first thing they have found out is that he is not dignified enough. On a recent occasion he was sitting in his carriage in front of the Windsor, at Montreal, waiting for the Marchioness. When she made her appearance he thrust his head out of the window and said. If Compare the composer's tribute to the memory of his mother.

Now that the proposition to creet a statue of Wendell Phillips in Boston has been given up in deference to Mrs. Phillips's request, it is interesting to remember what the great orator thought of Boston memorial statuary in general and in particular. The City Hall statue of Quincy he termed " a dancing-master clogged with horse-blankets," Greenough's Franklin was "a dilapidated soul, somewhat weak on his spindle-shanks." Powers's Webster, at the State House, he looked upon as "a mass of ugly iron," and the Everett appeared to him to be pointing out the road to Brighton, "with more energy than Everett showed in bis lifetime." Horace Mann's effigy, he said, represented him as having "waked up so suddenly that in his hurry he brought half his bed-clothes clinging to his legal and arms;" and the Sumner—well, he never fully decided whether it the more resembled "a heavily-mostled prize-fighter" or "an Irish porter in his Sinday clothes." ster, at the State House, he looked upon as " a mass

TALKS ABOUT TOWN.

BRONZE SHIELDS ON THE GREAT PEDESTAL. teneral Charles P. Stone, engineer-in-chief of the Status Liberty.—The question of the bronze shields with the ats-of-arms of the different States has been settled in the affirmative. In the original plan of the pedestal by Mr. Hunt it was proposed to carve these in the stone em loyed, above the four entrances. A gentleman pointed ut to Mr. Drexel that many of the coats-of-arms of the states were landscapes and could not be carved in grante or any hard durable rock, such as would of necessity employed for the pedestal, and suggested the substitution of bronze shields. Mr. Drexel instructed the genleman to present his views in writing to the Art Comsittee of the Pedestal. He did so, and they decided that the change should be made, and have so reported to the Executive Committee, who have accepted and adopted their report. That settles the matter. The shields will be circular in form, four feet six inches in diameter, and thoroughly artistic presentations of the arms of the ifferent States. They will be about the size of a rather large wagon wheel. There will'be forty of them, one for each of the thirty-eight States, one for the District of Columbia, and one for the Indian Perritory. Each shield will be paid for by its State, either by an appropriation or by a special private subser ption for the purpose. These bleets are desirable because they will strengthen the uoral sense of ownership of the Statue which the Executive Committee wish to foster. The Statue does not belong to New-York, but to the Nation, and each State in langing up its shield takes possession of its property.

NOT LIKELY TO BE CROWDED OUT. George Haven Putnam, publisher.—The objection lately urged against the clause in the new copyright till which imits the time in which a copyright may be obtained to ne year from the date of its publication in a foreign centry is not well founded. Authors are proverbially arcless and neglectful of their business interests. It is desirable to bring them to book with a definite term beyoud which their copyright will be invalid. Such a dause forms part of every reciprocal freaty on the Continent with which I am familiar. It has worked without enefit of copyright for a foreign book it will only be necessary to put an American imprint upon it or that of he agent of the foreign house doing business here. Will the English bookmaker crowd us out f If he can we shall all deserve to go. But I do not believe that the people should be taxed to keep us here if we are inapable, and take up the room of better men.

HOTEL FURNITURE FROM THE WEST. A. S. Herenden, of Cleveland, furnitura. -The manufacture of hotel furniture has become a great Western ndustry. The manufactories must be located where the best lumber is to be obtained most cheaply. Michigan is occoming a great furniture manufacturing state. We have the agency for several factories. I not the blea of extending trade to New-York. Since July I have sold \$150,000 worth of hotel furniture here, furnishing the st. Mare, Wellington and Hamilton. I have also furnished some houses, notably those of W. C. Andrews and H. L. Terrill. New-York is the place for New-Yorkers to buy house furnishing, however, because then they can Inspect samples. But in the hotel furniture it is shaply a mestion of who talks pretty, and in that line the Western man is generally as good as the next.

THE DEMAND FOR RELIGIOUS BOOKS. Peter Carter, publisher. - My brother Robert began to sell books on the corner of Canal and Laurens sts. in

April, 1834. He will soon be able to celebrate his fiftieth nniversary as a publisher. The present firm was constituted in 1848. We issue principally religious and de-votional books. Some have had a large sale. Dr. Jacobus's "Notes on Matthew" has a continuous sale. Our books record sales of more than 40,000 copies, Matthew Henry's Commentaries also hold the markets Fox's" Book of Martyrs" not so well. Dr. McCosh' writings are in steady demand. His " Divine Govern-Cleveland paper an allusion to Assistant Postmaster | ment," of which we have sold 10,000 copies, is his great General Frank Hatton as "the original wild ass of work. Sunday-school literature is not so profitable as boats, barges, lighters, ships, etc., seeking Iowa." This is not forcible writing, whatever may formerly. We have three great competitors, the American be said about its picturesqueness. For assuming for | Tract Society, the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and Sunday-school books are very prolific. Here is the A. L. O. E. series in fifty volumes. The Misses Warner's bo ctain all their popularity. The copyright bill † I am tu annufacture. The duty somehow does not seem to answer the purpose of protection. Foreign books are in-By fletitious valuations. If the duty were imposed upon

MUSIC.

THE NEW-YORK CHORUS SOCIETY. Brahms's master-work, "The German Requiom," which was heard here first in an English version at a concert of the Oratorio Society several years ago. and in the original German at a concert of the Liederkranz afterward, was given last night in Steinway Hall at the second con-Midsummer Night's Dream," and yielded to it greater excellence of the latter performance, but

more because of the simpler grace and more obvious

charm of the Mendelssohn music. There could not be, however, any comparison of musical value between the cause an unusual one in the concerts of this admir ed society, that the performance of the Brahms its purpose, there is such a wealth of tonal color, in the "Requiem" and such a spiritual exaltation permeating it that it ought to have made a profound impression. The performance was, however, not inspiriting, the difficulties in the score being in many cases beyond the capabilities of the society. The work was opened with great effectiveness, the quantity and quality of the tone emitted by the choir being equally admirable; but with the adyent of he baritone solo in the third part the singpassages.

Concerning the work itself it may be said that it certainly takes rank with the best choral compositons that have been written within the last quarter of a century, if it does not lead them all. It is truly original in spirit and in matter, and for the richness of its instrumental portion we can think

and said; "Come along, my dear, Hurry up! hurry up! we haven't any time to lose." The crowd of people watching the departure were shocked and said to each other as they turned away; "imagine the Marquis of Lorue speaking that way in public to H. K. H. the Princess Louise!"

The Rev. J. G. Wood, who is new lecturing with much success in Boston, has taken his passage in the Servia, sailing from New-York on April 9. Arrangements are being made to obtain from him a short series of lectures at Chickering Hall prior to his departure. If Americans admire him, he returns the compliment, for he is so fascinated with the country, especially its zoology, that he intends to return in the fall, devoting his whole winter to research alleviated by occasional lecturing. He beauties of the instrumental score were given